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(43) Publication Date: February 7, 1987

(51) Int. Cl⁴ B 03 C 3/06

Identification Symbol

Internal Reference Number

B 01 D 46/00 A 24 F 19/00 7636-4D Z-7636-4D 8114-4B

Request for Examination:

Number of Claims

(54) Name of Device: (21) Application Number:

(22) Date of Application: (72) Deviser:

Air Purifier S60-110701 July 19, 1985

Not made

Naoyuki OIE

Total 2 pages

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2-18, Keihan-Hondori, Moriguchi-shi

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(71) Applicant:

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(74) Agent:

Yukio OMATA, Patent Attorney, and 1 other

(57) Scope of the Utility Model Registration claims

- 1. In vertical air purification equipment where a dust collection element is placed inside the main body of an air purifier in which an intake opening is arranged at the bottom, an outlet opening is arranged at the top, and a blower fan is placed at the top end, an air purifier has a double-cylinder structure by having a predetermined gap between a cylindrical dust collection section and a body, which is an exterior frame separated by the required gap in which a ventilation channel is formed from the bottom opening of the dust collection element, which runs inside the main body of the air purifier so as to pass through this gap, and is guided to the blower at the top end, and whose main body also can be freely removed with the line at the top of the dust collection part as the separation line.
- 2. The air purifier as set forth in Paragraph 1 of the Scope of the Utility Model Registration Claim wherein the dust collection section is comprised of a filter layer, a cylinder portion that is comprised of a permeable earth electrode, and a needle electrode that is arranged in the center of the lower end of said cylinder portion.
- 3. The air purifier as set forth in Paragraph 1 of the Scope of the Utility Model Registration Claim wherein the outlet opening is an outlet opening that blows out air from the entire regions around the periphery of the body.

Brief Description of the Drawings

This brief description of the drawings presents an embodiment of the present device. Fig. 1 shows a partial cutaway front view; Fig. 2 is an explanatory drawing of the main body in a separated condition; Figs. 3 and 4 show partial cross-section views of the dust collection element.

1...Main body, 3...Inlet opening, 4...Outlet opening, 5...Air permeable grounding electrode, 6...Activated charcoal filter, 7...Filter, 8...Dust collection element, 9...Needle electrode, 11, 12...Partition plate.

FIG. 2

FIG. 3

FIG. 4

[see original for figures]

FIG. 1

[see source for diagram]

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SPECIFICATION

- 1. Name of the Device
 Air Purifier
- 2. Scope of the Utility Model Registration Claims
- 1. In vertical air purification equipment where a dust collection element is placed inside the main body of an air purifier in which an intake opening is arranged at the bottom, an outlet opening is arranged at the top, and a blower fan is placed at the top end, an air purifier has a double-cylinder structure by having a predetermined gap between a cylindrical dust collection section and a body, which is an exterior frame separated by the required gap in which a ventilation channel is formed from the bottom opening of the dust collection element, which runs inside the main body of the air purifier so as to pass through this gap, and is guided to the blower at the top end, and whose main body also can be freely removed with the line at the top of the dust collection part as the separation line.
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[illegible seal] Utility Model 62-20653

3. Detailed Description of the device

<Industrial Field of Application>

The present device is one that relates to a vertical air purifier having a cylindrical dust collection element.

<Prior Art>

Historically, a dust collection element utilized in an air purifier like this, the type in Japanese Laid-Open Utility Model Application S55-61424, for example, is known. This structure is flawed in that the number of electrodes is too great, however, because it raises the dust collecting efficiency of the dust collection element by providing electrostatic charge elements other than a dust collection element, and is also high in cost because it uses discharge wires. Moreover, the current flowing between electrodes is sizeable in a type where dust collection is carried out by inserting an tipe the filter between two air permeable flat electrodes, and there is a greater occurrence of ozone (which is harmful). There are also significant variations in current flow between electrodes due to dirt of the filter and humidity, and this is something that in turn affects dust collection efficiency.

Additionally, the places where table top models can be located are limited for the structure of the air purifier itself, and wall-mounted units

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require effort in placement and become difficult to operate.

Further, the use of a cylindrical electrical dust collection mechanism to improve the abovementioned drawbacks is inconvenient from a maintenance standpoint in terms of filter replacements.

<Problem(s) that the Device is to Solve>

In light of the facts outlined above, the objective is to provide an air purifier where a body and a dust collection section are double-fitting cylinders; an inflow of dirty air from the lower portion and a discharge of cleaned air from the upper portion results in the realization of a simple structure; and, the body is a separatable type, and where these designs enable the elimination of a conventional defect(s).

In the vertical air purifier provided, provided with a dust collection element in the main body with an air intake opening at the bottom and air outlet openings at the top, wherein a blower is provided at the top end, the present device has a double-wall cylindrical dust collection element in which the main body, which serves as an outer frame, has inside a needle electrode and a filter as well as an air-permeable grounded electrode. A divider panel is provided at the top of the air inlet opening of the dust collection element and the

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main body, as well as the top of the dust collection element; a vent duct is a passage that flows air upward from the inside of the dust collection section toward the blower fan via the internal circumference of the body, and the main body is structured so that it can be separated at the location of the upper separator panel.

<Operation>

Due to the configuration stated above, dirty air that flows in through the inlet opening at the bottom is guided into the cylindrical dust collection element that has a needle electrode in it's center, with negative high voltage having been applied to said needle electrode a strong current is applied by means of this needle electrode, thereby charging the dust particles that have negative ions, and the filter efficiently collects the charged dust particles at the same time. The air which has now become clean, is discharged from the top of the main body through the outer perimeter without creating drift. Moreover, since the main body can be freely taken apart at the location where the dust collection element is installed, filter replacement and other maintenance tasks are easily performed.

<Embodiments>

The description of an embodiment of the present device below will be made with reference to the drawings.

1 is the main body of a vertical (standing-type) air purifier wherein a

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pedestal portion 2 is arranged at the lower end of the of the body 1, and an air inlet opening 3 and an air outlet opening 4 are installed around the lower periphery and around the upper periphery of the body, respectively. In the inside of the main section of said main body 1, an air-permeable grounded electrode 5, an activated charcoal filter 6, and a dielectric fiber filter 7 are layered to form a cylindrical dust collection element 8, and a double-wall cylindrical structure is formed with the required ventilation gap a in between the walls, a needle electrode 9 that applies a high voltage negative charge is located in the center position of the bottom opening 8a of the dust collection element 8. In addition, partition plates 11 and 12 are installed at the top and bottom edges of said dust collection element 8, and these partition plates are installed within the main body 1, the division section 13, which will be a male/female fitting of the body 1, is positioned on the horizontal line b of the upper partition plate 12, a motor 15 is provided in the upper space 14 of the partition plate 12, and said fan 16 section is installed on the inside 17 of the outlet opening 4, and all of these sections comprise the air purifier device 18.

Figs. 3 and 4 show the relationship between the dielectric fiber filter 7 and the air-permeable grounding electrode 5, in which these may acceptably be either of an assembled type in which inner elements and outer elements are assembled, or of a layered type in which the inner and outer elements are unitized into one piece.

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By way of explaining the operation of this device, dirty air A flows in first through the inlet opening 3 at the bottom of the main body 1 and flows around the interior of the cylindrical dust collection element 8 from the dish-shaped support frame 19 on which is disposed a needle electrode 9. In this case, because the needle electrode 9, where a negative high voltage has been applied, is positioned at the opening 8a of the dust collection section 8, anions are being generated, and dust particles that pass the surface of the opening 8a will be charged, and the filter 7 that is made of dielectric fibers will also be charged, so the dust particles will be collected with high efficiency.

In this manner, purified air B from which dust particles have been removed by the dust collection element 8 is discharged from the dust collection element 8 through the ventilation gap a in the main body 1 by the motor 15 and fan 16, and discharged from the outlet opening 4, which is arranged around the periphery of the body 1. At this time, the air flowing in the vicinity of the motor 15 also serves to cool the motor.

Moreover, with regard to replacing the filter, as shown in Fig. 2, a head section 1a, which is situated at the outlet opening 4 side when the division section 13 of the body 1 is regarded as a boundary, and the dust collection element 8 that is supported by

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the partition plate 12 inside is revealed so that filter replacement can easily be effected. Naturally, motor 15 and fan 16, among other elements in the head section 1a can easily be maintained at the same time.

<Effects of the Device>

By providing an inlet opening at the bottom of the main body and an outlet opening at the top of the main body, and by creating a dust collection element having a double-walled cylindrical structure that principally consists of a needle electrode, a filter, and an air-permeable grounded electrode, and by providing a main body that can be separated, the following effects of the air purifier device of the present device described above can be obtained:

- a. Maintenance is simplified by the fact that the motor, the fan and the outlet opening can be detached all as one unit.
- b. Air intake is performed all around the main body, so dirty air can be drawn in over a wide range.
- c. The outlet opening is situated at the top of the main body, so dust on floors and table tops is not blown about.
- d. The inlet opening is situated at the bottom, so relatively large dust particles on floors and table tops can be drawn in.

- e. Clean air that has been purified by the unit is discharged along the entire periphery of the main body and flows widely around the room.
- f. Excellent dust collection effects are obtained through the use of a cylindrical dust collection mechanism.
- g. There is virtually no generation of ozone.

<Brief Explanation of the Drawings>

This brief explanation of the drawings presents an embodiment of the present utility model application. Fig. 1 shows a partial cutaway front view; Fig. 2 is an explanatory drawing of the main body in a separated condition; Figs. 3 and 4 show partial cross-section views of the dust collection element.

- 1 Main body
- 3 Inlet opening
- 4 Outlet opening
- 5 Air permeable grounding electrode
- 6 Activated charcoal filter
- 7 Filter
- 8 Dust Collection Element
- 9 Needle electrode
- 11, 12 Partition plate
- 13 Separating element
- 15 Motor
- 16 Fan
- a Ventilation gap

Applicant for Utility Model Registration: Sanyo Electric Co., Ltd.

Agent: Yukio OMATA, Patent Attorney
Agent: Tomonosuke ARAKI, Patent Attorney

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FIG. 1

[see source for diagram]

Applicant for Utility Model Registration: Sanyo Electric Co., Ltd. Agent: Yukio OMATA, Patent Attorney
Agent: Tomonosuke ARAKI, Patent Attorney

FIG. 2

[see source for diagram]

FIG. 3

FIG. 4

[see source for diagrams]

Applicant for Utility Model Registration: Sanyo Electric Co., Ltd. Agent: Yukio OMATA, Patent Attorney

Agent: Tomonosuke ARAKI, Patent Attorney

9日本国特群庁(JP)

@实用新案出即公開

@ 公開実用新案公報 (U)

昭62-20653

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是完成從 庁内整理番号

受公開 昭和62年(1987)2月7日

7636—4D 7636—4D 8114—4B -4B

寄在請求 朱請求 (全2页)

与客の名称 空切消净提

> 和果 图 昭60-110701

⊕## 昭 昭60(1985)7月19日

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守口市京阪木通2丁目18番地 三洋军员株式全社内

1 通 照 人 三种电极株式会社 守口市京阪本通2丁目16番地 三洋屯般株式会社内

題 人 **赤理士** 尾股 行雌 外1名

守口市京阪本通2丁目18番地

に用式医療経済状の発用

下部に吸込口、上部に吹出口を配す本体内に 場部を設け、且つ上端に送風器を留えた空型 流調音数において、向形集盟部を外枠となる 本に所定問題を介し二重円両構造とし、通風 に集煌部下端間ロより本体内間となる前記間 部を基て上版送風輿へ思く通路とし、且っ木 を、集監部上爆設上を分割線として分離目在 大空気清浄機。

運部が、フィルクー期、通気性接地電板よ なる哲部と、政時部の下境中心に配す針電極 りなる実用新窓登録記念の範囲第1項記載の 気清浄接。

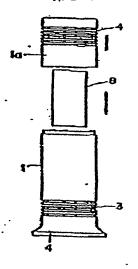
3 吹出口が、本体外周公坛上の吹出す吹出口で ある実用新菜登録請求の範囲第1項記載の空気 济净版.

四面の毎半な説明

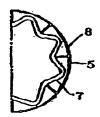
図面の簡単な説明は本考案の実施例を示すもの で、第1図は一部切欠正面図、第2図は本体の分 名状態の説明団、第2団、第4団は集陸部の一部 断面図である。

1一本体、3一般之口、4一头出口、5一通気 性挺地質核、6一括性炭フィルター、7ーフィル ター、8一集要部、9一針電極、11,12…仕 切板、13…分割部、15-モーター、16…フ アン、a…通風間数。

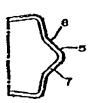
第2図

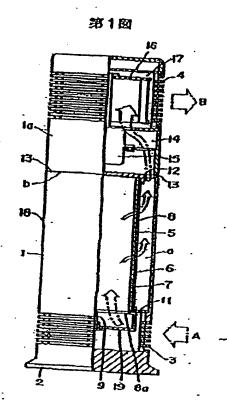


第3図



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①実用新案出關公開

[®] 公開実用新案公報 (U)

昭62-20653

Wint.CI. 9 43 C 3/06 8 41 D 46/80 8 A 24 F 13/00

地球記号 厅内整理器与

@公開 昭和62年(1987)2月7日

等在可求 宋词求 (全 页)

日子変の名称 35%的存银

匈奥 网络0-110701

台出 頤 昭60(1985)7月19日

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- 1. 考案の名称 空気筋浄機
- 2. 実用新築登録扇束の範側
 - 1. 下部に吸込口,上部に吹出口を配す本体内 に集座部を設け、且つ上端に送風版を備えた 竪型空気清浄機において、筒形集腹部を外枠 となる本体に所定間隙を介し二重円筒構造と し、通風路を集塵部下端間口より本体内周と なる前記間隙部を経て上端送風機へ導く通路 とし、且つ本体を、集際部上端線上を分割線 として分離自在とした空気消浄機。
 - 2. 渠壓部が、フィルター層, 通気性接地電極よりなる筒部と、該筒部の下端中心に配す針電極よりなる実用新築登録局求の範囲第1項記載の空気高浄機。
 - 3. 吹出口が、本体外周全域より吹出す吹出口 である実用新案登録高求の範囲第1項記載の 空気清浄機。

3. 考案の詳細な説明

く産業上の利用分野)

本考案は筒形集座部をもつ竪型の空気積浄機 に関するものである。

く従来の技術〉

従来、この様の空気消散に用いられている 集理部としては、例えば実開昭55-61424 弱点 としては、例えば実開昭55-61424 弱点 としては、例えば実開昭55-61424 弱点 としては、例えば実開昭55-61424 弱点 というないのででは、からないのででは、ないのででででででででででででででででででいる。 は、ないのででででは、ないのでででででででででででででいる。 は、2000年では、1000年でででででででできます。 は、2000年では、1000年では、1000年でででででは、1000年ででででできます。 いかでは、1000年では、1000年でででできます。 ルターのでは、2000年ででででできます。 ルターのでは、2000年でできます。 が大きく変化し、これが集座効率にも必った。 ものとなる。

更に、空気消浄機自体の構造としては、卓上 型にあっては設置する場所が限定され、壁掛け 型にあっては設置するために手間がかかり、且 つ操作がしにくいものとなっている。

また、前記火船を改善せしめるべく筒形の街 気集座機構を採用した場合、これにあってはフィルター交換等のメンテナンス作業が不便とな るものである。

(考案が解決しようとする問題点)

本考察は上記実情に鑑み、本体と集塵部を二 重嵌合の円筒とし、下部より汚れた空気を洗入 させ上部にて奇浄空気を排出することにより的 略構造とし、且つ本体を分割タイプとしたこと により、従来の欠陥を一掃し得る空気消浄機を 提供することを目的としたものである。

〈問題点を解決するための手段〉

本考察は、下部に吸込口を上部に吹出口を配す本体内に集座部を設け、且つ上端に送風 概を 備えた竪型空気消浄機において、外枠となる本 体内に針電極とフィルター、延気性接地電極と の組合せとなる箇形集座部を二重とし、且つこ の吸込口側の集座部と本体及び集座部上面に仕

切板を設け、通気路を集殴部内から本体内周を 経て送風機側に向う上流れ通路とし、また上方 の仕切板位置の本体を分割構造としたものであ る。

〈作 用〉

(実施例)

以下、本将案を実施例の図面に基づいて評述 すれば、次の通りである。

1は下端に台座部2を配し下部周棚に吸込口

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高、集整部8にあって、誘電体繊維のフィルター7と通気性接地電極5との関係は、第3図。第4図に示すような内部と外部に分れた組合せタイプか、内部と外部を一体とする積層タイプとしてもよい。

いまこの作用を説明すると、先ず汚れた空気 Aは本体1の下部の吸込口3より殺入し、針追 極 9を配す受皿状支持枠19内より筒形の集態 部 8 の内部へ廻り込むものである。この場合、 集整部8の間白8 a部には負の高電圧を印加された針電極 9 が位置するため、負イオンが発生 しており、開口8 a 面を適過したダスト粒子は 帯 1 もし、誘電体機維からなるフィルター 7 も 帯 電するのでダスト粒子は高効率で捕集される。

このように、集歴部8によりダスト粒子を収除かれた清浄となる空気Bは、該集健部8から本体1との通風開放なを経てモーター15とファン16によって、該本体1の外周間に配す吹出口4より排出される。この時、空気はモーター15の周囲を溢れるために冷却効果も兼ねるものとなる。

また、フィルター交換に当っては、第2図に示す如く本体1の分割部13を境として吹出口側となる顕部1aを上方へスライドさせれば簡単に外れ、内部に仕切板12にて支持された樂

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度部8が現われるため、フィルター交換が容易に行なえる。勿論、これと同時に顕邵1a側のモーター15やファン16等のメントナンスも 簡単に行ない得る。

〈考案の効果〉

上述のように本考家の空気清浄機は、本体下部に吸込口を上部に吹出口を配すと共に、本体主部内に針電極とフィルター及び通気性接地電極よりなる集座部を二重円質構造とし、且つ本体を分割形としたことにより、次のような効果を得る。

- a、モーター、ファン、吹出口を…体化して取り外せるためにメンテナンスが便利となる。
- b. 本体の側面の全局で吸込むため、汚れた空気を広い範囲にわたって吸込むことが出来る。
- C. 吹出口を木体の上部に設置したため、床と が切の上の埃を散乱させない。
- d. 吸込口を下端に設置したため、床とか机の 上の比較的大きな埃を吸込み得る。

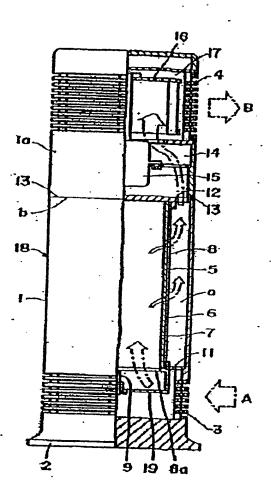
- 7 -

- e. 本体側面の全周吹出しにより鉛節されたされいな空気が窓内の広い範囲にいきわたる。
- ず、筒形の非塵機構の採用により集酔効果が良い。
- 9、オゾンがほとんど発生しない。
- 4. 図面の的単な説明

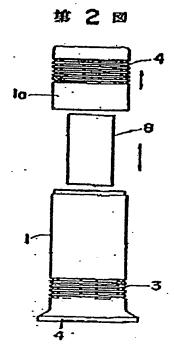
図面の簡単な説明は水光変の実施例を示すもので、第1図は一部切欠正面図、第2図は本体の分割状態の説明図、第3図、第4図は集修部の一部断面図である。

1 -- 本体、3 -- 吸込口、4 -- 吹出口、5 -- 通 気性接地電極、6 -- 活性炭フィルター、7 -- フィルター、8 -- 集 距部、9 -- 針電極、11, 12 -- 仕切板、13 -- 分割部、15 -- モーター、 16 -- ファン、a -- 通風開隙。

实用新深登録出願人 三洋電機株式会社 代 理 人 尾 股 行 雄 同 流 木 友之助

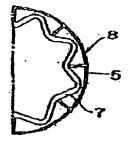


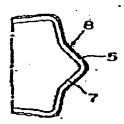
與用が家登録出題人 三洋電機株式会社 代理人 尾 股 行 雄 580 代理人 荒木友之助



那3図

第 4 図





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